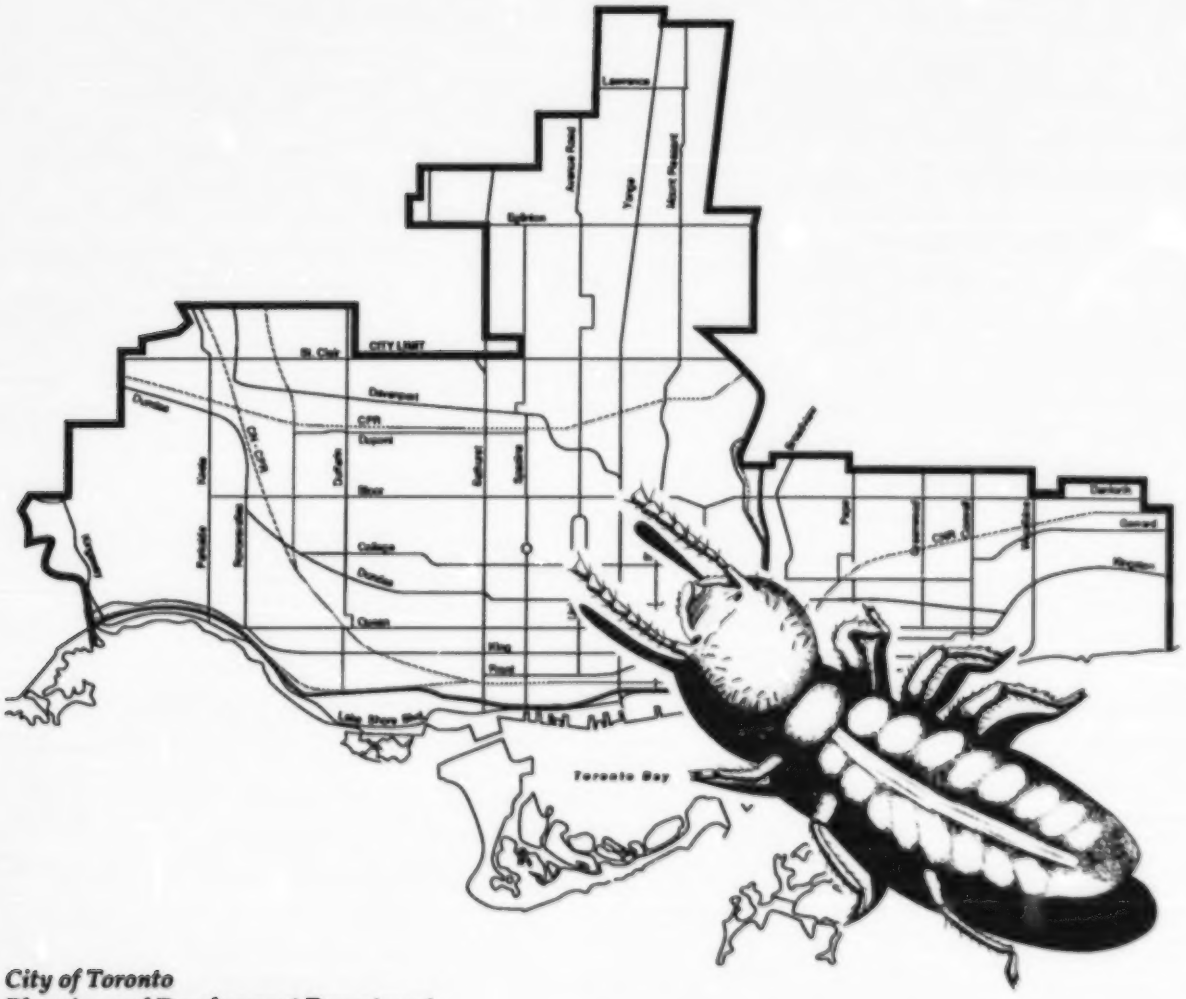
Termite Monitor 1988

Termite and Carpenter Ant Control



City of Toronto
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A special thank you goes out to Dr. J. Kenneth Grace, Project Director Urban Entomology, Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, whose valuable comments in reviewing the draft were greatly appreciated.

Inquiries should be directed to:

- *Mr. Anwar Jafri, Senior Research Officer, Research and Information Section, Planning and Development Department (telephone: 392-7185), where they pertain to this report or the statistics on termites and carpenter ant control, and*

- *Buildings and Inspections Department (telephone: 392-7620), respecting the City's termite control program and the availability of grants for termite or carpenter ant control.*

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Summary

- The purpose of this document is to report on the extent of termite and carpenter ant infestations and their control in the City of Toronto.

- Termites were discovered for the first time in Toronto in 1938, but significant property damage caused by termites was not reported until the early 1960s.

- In 1987, 404 houses were approved for termite infestation treatment. This brings the total number of houses approved for treatment to 5,297 (1965-1987). Therefore, of the total house-form buildings in the City, about five percent have now been treated or approved for treatment.

- As a simple method of showing the spread of infestation, the number of City blocks affected are reported each year. In 1987, 16 new blocks were found affected bringing to a total 427 blocks affected in the City. These 427 affected blocks account for 14 percent of the total number of blocks in the City.

- Although there are only 5,297 houses approved for treatment in the 427 affected blocks, there are a total of 23,037 houses located within these blocks. These 23,037 houses account for 20 percent of the City's total stock of house-form buildings.

- The cost of treating termite infestation in the City over the last five years has totalled $4.2 million. On average, this translates into expenditures totalling $838,000 annually. Such expenditures are increasing as typified by 1987 expenditures which totalled about $1.14 million.

- Over the 1983-1987 period, grants to property owners from the City and Province totalled $2.27 million leaving a sum totalling about $1.93 million spent by the homeowners themselves.

- In 1987 the average cost to a property owner of chemical treatment and wood-soil separation was $898 and $2,654 respectively, while the average provincial grant was $535 and $1,116 respectively.

- The provincial grants committed in 1987 exceeded the funds received by the City from the Province during the year by $260,363.

- Of the City total, the East End, which has the most serious problem, accounted for:

  - 77 percent of the house-form buildings approved for treatment between 1965 and 1987;

  - 78 percent of the blocks affected by termite infestation in one or more properties; and

  - 73 percent of the house-form dwellings located in 1987 within the infested blocks in Toronto.

- Within the East End:
  - more than one in ten house-form dwellings in the area (12%) has been affected by termite infestation between 1965 and 1987,
  - more than two out of five blocks in the area (43%) had been subjected to termite infestation, and
  - more than one in two house-form buildings in the area (52%) were located, in 1987, within the blocks where one or more properties were affected by termites.
- In the meantime, infestation has also been spreading in sections of the Central City, more particularly in Ward 4.
- The traditional treatment with pesticides has been successful in eradicating termites from an infested property, but treatment does not necessarily prevent termites from attacking any untreated properties since termites can safely thrive in almost impossible to detect colonies.
- Traditional pesticides used in Ontario for termite control have caused public health and environmental concerns and their use has either been suspended or banned in several States in the U.S.
- The special termite research project established in January 1987, at the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, on the initiative of the City of Toronto, aims at developing an integrated termite control program.
- The project to be funded by government and other concerned bodies, will focus on developing safe, effective and environmentally compatible methods of termite detection and control that would reduce the use of pesticides.
- Carpenter ant infestation poses a lesser threat than termites, and unlike termite infestation, is not eligible for provincial grants.
- The City, however, provides small grants from its own financial resources for treatment of carpenter ant infestation, information about which is provided in this report.
- Carpenter ant infestation, which generally occurs in more wide spread locations, has been recorded or treated between 1966 and 1987 in 298 properties located in 240 City blocks.
- In 1987, 29 properties were approved for treatment of carpenter ant infestation at an average cost to a homeowner of $298 and the average City grant of $70. During 1987, 25 new City blocks were added to the list of blocks where carpenter ants have so far been recorded.

Introduction

The 1983 Study

In May 1983 the City of Toronto Planning and Development Department, in co-operation with the City's Buildings and Inspections Department, published a comprehensive study under the title - **A Review and Evaluation of Toronto's Termite Control Program.** That study, along with a concise version highlighting its findings in the form of Research Bulletin 21 (entitled **The Edibile City**), was submitted to City Council through its Neighbourhoods Committee in June 1983.

The 1983 study outlined the history of the termite problem and dealt with the nature of the insect and the geographic distribution and intensity of infestation in the City of Toronto to the end of 1982. It also traced the evolution of the City's termite control program and evaluated its operation in terms of effectiveness, including chemical and physical methods of prevention and treatment. It included a review and discussion of the relevant legislation, pointed out the areas where action was required and made recommendations for dealing more effectively with the problem. The study also included information on the carpenter ant infestation and treatment program. Although carpenter ant infestation is not eligible for provincial grants, the City of Toronto provides grants for treatment from its own financial resources.

The statistics quoted in the 1983 study were for the period up to about the end of 1982. Because of the manner in which records were maintained in the past, separation of statistics on termite and carpenter ant infestation was not possible until 1983. Therefore, the statistics up to 1982 for Wards 4 to 9 might have included a (small) number of carpenter ant cases. As no active termite infestation has come to the City's notice in Wards 1, 2, 3, 10 and 11 since the introduction of termite control program in 1965, past statistics for those Wards, reported in the 1983 study, can be assumed to relate exclusively to carpenter ants. However, from 1983 onwards, separate statistics for termite and carpenter ant infestation for all parts of the City are being maintained.

The Termite Monitor Series

The present report is the fourth in the annual **Termite Monitor** series started in 1985 by the Planning and Development Department. Its purpose is to serve:

- as a progress report to City Council on matters relevant to the City's Termite Control Program, and
- as an annual report on the operation of the Termite Control Program, required from the City by the provincial Ministry of the Environment as a condition for continuing its financial support.

The report is also of interest to property owners, real estate professionals and other concerned groups and individuals.

The statistics and maps presented in this report reflect the situation based on the City's Termite Control Program and do not take into account the cases which might have been treated privately and of which the City has no record.

Section 1
Termite Control

Termite Control

What are termites?

In Toronto, termites were first discovered on the shores of Toronto Bay in 1938, but the seriousness of the damage which they could cause was not recognized until the early 1960s.

Southern Ontario, including Toronto, has only one species of termite: the Eastern Subterranean termite (technically known as *Reticulitermes flavipes*). In colour and size it resembles a grain of rice. Termites live in moist soil in colonies. These colonies are almost impossible to detect and eliminate as they may exist deep in the ground. Occasionally colonies may be found feeding on certain trees but they probably cause no serious damage to living and healthy trees. Each colony sends out foragers in search of food, and their food is mainly cellulose extracted from wood.

Termites are social insects divided into reproductive (king and queen), soldier and worker castes. Worker termites are the ones which do the actual damage to the property by attacking and feeding on wood in buildings. The workers build earthen shelter tubes or tunnels on walls, foundations, and other surfaces to enter the building through holes, cracks or other openings. After feeding themselves, the workers return to the colony and regurgitate the digested wood as food for members of other castes. While entering and feeding on the inside of wood, termites may leave the surface shell of the wood intact. Their presence, therefore, may not be discovered before considerable damage has already occurred. Discovery of shelter tubes is generally the only clear sign that the property is being attacked.

Treatment effective but termites can move onto unprotected properties

Termites can cause serious damage to homes or other buildings where wooden structural members are used. For years now, they have been spreading slowly but surely across the City and adjacent municipalities. Through its ongoing termite control program, the City has been able to prevent further damage to each property that is treated against termites. Yet, treatment does not prevent termites, which can thrive safely in their almost inaccessible colonies, from attacking any untreated properties. Each year new cases of infestation are discovered and new neighbourhoods are affected in the City.

Five percent of houses in the City of Toronto affected

The Termite Control Grants Program was introduced in Toronto in 1965. Between then and 1987, termite infestation has been discovered or treated in 5,297 houses within the City. The houses affected by termites accounted for:

- about five percent of the City's entire stock of 115,699 house-form dwellings (non-apartment type) buildings;
- nine percent of the East End and Central City ward's (4-9) combined stock of 61,230 house-form buildings; and
- 23 percent of the combined stock of 23,037 house-form buildings located within the termite infested areas of Wards 4-9 (Appendix 1.4).

Although infestation has not yet spread to the western and northern sections of the City (Wards 1, 2, 3, 10, and 11), termites pose a potentially

serious danger to house-form dwellings throughout the City and beyond. In the last five years, chemical treatment and other remedial and preventative measures have cost the property owners, the City and the provincial government, about $4.2 million or on average about $838,000 annually in Toronto. In 1987 alone, the cost was $1.14 million.

More than three out of every four houses where infestation was recorded and which were approved for treatment between 1965 and 1987, were located in the East End (Wards 7-9). However, infestation has also been spreading steadily into certain sections of the Central City (Wards 4-6) (Appendix 1.1 and Map 3).

Wards 8 and 7 accounted for the largest share (58%) of the houses affected by termites, as the following breakdown in descending order indicates:

Ward 8	*32 percent,*
Ward 7	*26 percent,*
Ward 9	*19 percent,*
Ward 6	*14 percent,*
Ward 4	*7 percent,* and
Ward 5	*2 percent.*

The houses approved for treatment between 1965 and 1987, accounted for 12 percent and 4 percent respectively of the total house-form buildings located in the East End and the Central City (Appendix 1.4).

In 1987, the City approved 404 houses for treatment. Figure 1 and Table 1.1 illustrate the incidence of infestation in terms of the number of houses treated or approved for treatement, broken down by the East End and the Central City.

Figure 1
Incidence of Termite Treatment
City of Toronto, 1965-1987

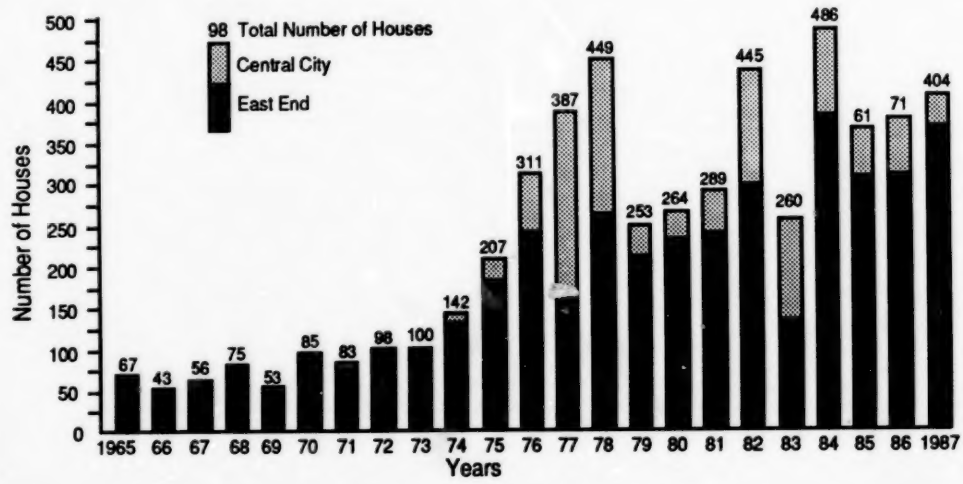


Table 1.1
Houses Treated or Approved for Treatment
by Period and Area[1]

Period	East End (Wards 7-9)		Central City (Wards 4-6)		Total
	#	%	#	%	#
1965-80	2,037	*76*	636 [2]	*24*	2,673
1981	236	*82*	53	*18*	289
1982	303	*68*	142	*32*	445
1983	136	*52*	124	*48*	260
1984	379	*78*	107	*22*	486
1985	302	*83*	61	*17*	363 [3]
1986	306	*81*	71	*19*	377
1987	365	*90*	39	*10*	404
Total	**4,064**	*77*	**1,233**	*23*	**5,297**

[1] *Houses are not necessarily treated within the calendar year in which their treatment is approved*

[2] *Including 424 houses in Kensington area treated not under the Termite Control Program but under the Neighbourhood Improvement Program from 1976 to 1978.*

[3] *Excluding two houses already treated chemically and accounted for prior to 1985 but for which grants for wood-soil- separation work were approved in 1985. The two lots in Wards 1 and 2, where no active infestation was found but which were treated before construction of houses, are also excluded.*

Termites recorded in 14 percent of the city blocks

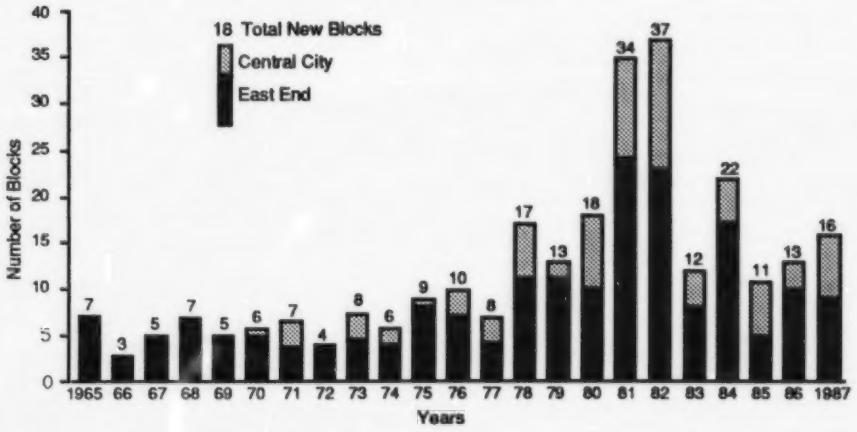
Another way of looking at the seriousness of the termite problem is to examine it in terms of the number of City blocks where infestation has already affected one or more properties and is most likely to spread to others in future. Of the 3,080 blocks in Toronto, infestation has been documented to the end of 1987, in 427 or about 14 percent of blocks; of these, 149 were found infested before 1965. The affected blocks accounted for 25 percent of the 1,699 blocks within the combined areas of the East End and the Central City (Ward 4-9) (Appendix 1.3). About four out of every five affected blocks in the City, were located in the East End. The ratio of blocks affected by termite infestation, of total blocks, was 43 percent in the East End and 10 percent in the Central City.

The ratios of affected blocks, of the total, were the highest in Wards 8 and 9 (Appendices 1.2 and 1.3) followed by others in descending order:

Ward 8	*44 percent*,
Ward 9	*43 percent*,
Ward 7	*41 percent*,
Ward 4	*15 percent*,
Ward 5	*10 percent*, and
Ward 6	*8 percent*.

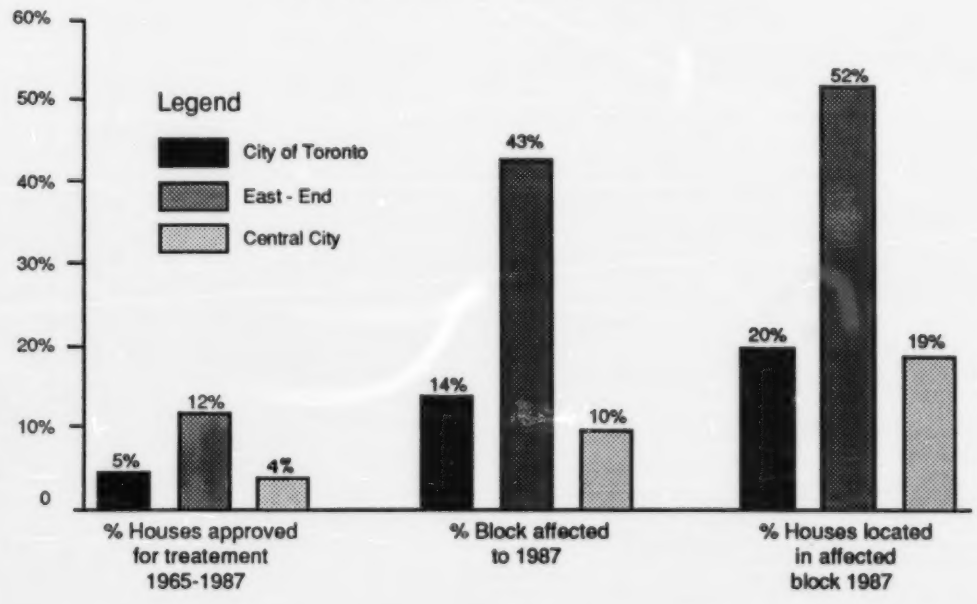
In 1987 of the 427 total blocks so far affected, houses were approved for treatment in 156 blocks, including 16 new blocks, of which 9 were in the

Figure 2
Annual Termite Infestation, New City Blocks, 1965-1987



Note:
Infestations had already been recorded in 149 blocks -
138 in the East End and 11 in the Central City before 1965

Figure 3
Extent of Termite Problem by Areas, 1987



East End (Appendices 1.2 and 1.5). Maps 1, 2, 3 and 4 show the growth and distribution of termites from 1949 to 1987. Map 5 shows new areas becoming subjected to infestation from 1981 to 1987. Figure 2 and Table 1.2 illustrate the spread of infestation in terms of number of blocks where infestation has been discovered to the end of 1987.

Table 1.2
Geographic Distribution of Blocks
Affected by Termite Infestation by Year

Year	Cumulative Number of Blocks				
	East End Wards 7-9		Central City Wards 4-6		Total
	#	%	#	%	
1965	145	*93*	11	*7*	156
1970	170	*93*	12	*7*	182
1975	195	*90*	21	*10*	216
1980	239	*85*	43	*15*	282
1983	293	*80*	72	*20*	365
1984	310	*80*	77	*20*	387
1985	315	*79*	83	*21*	398
1986	325	*79*	86	*21*	411
1987	334	*78*	93	22	427

Potential danger to one in five houses in the City

Presently 23,037 or about 20 percent of the City's existing house-form dwellings are located within the 427 blocks where one or more houses have been affected by infestation. The affected blocks are confined to the East End and the Central City areas and account for 38 percent of the 61,230 house-form buildings located within those areas (Appendix 1.4). The situation is very serious in the East End where the ratio of house-form buildings located within affected blocks is 52 percent compared with 19 percent in the Central City wards.

Wards 7 and 8 rank at the top:

Ward 7	*61 percent*,
Ward 8	*51 percent*
Ward 9	*49 percent*,
Ward 4	*24 percent*,
Ward 6	*18 percent*, and
Ward 5	*17 percent*.

The scope of the potential danger increases as infestation spreads to new blocks. The 16 new blocks added to the list in 1987 contain 806 house-form dwellings of which 27 were affected by infestation.

Figure 3 illustrates the extent of the termite problem relative to the City of Toronto, as a whole, the East End and the Central City areas.

Grants available to prevent and remedy infestation

A homeowner can take advantage of the provincial and municipal grants available through the City of Toronto for treatment of termite infestation. The provincial grants can cover 60 percent of the combined cost of the work, including chemical treatment and wood-soil separation, not exceeding $2,000. A grant which can cover 60 percent of the cost of chemical treatment not exceeding $1,000, is also available to property owners for the pre-treatment of land on which a house is to be built for the owner's residence. City of Toronto Termite Control By-law No. 189-73, as amended (by By-law No. 488-82), requires pre-treatment of house sites where wooden structural members are used in buildings.

Additionally a grant equal to 25 percent of the cost of chemical treatment to a maximum of $125 is available to homeowners from the City's own resources. Thus an eligible property owner can be granted a combined total of up to $2,125.

Table 1.3 provides statistics on provincial and City grants from 1983 to 1987.

Table 1.3
Termite Control Grants Approved

Year	Provincial Grants: Chemical Treatment #	Provincial Grants: Chemical Treatment $	Provincial Grants: Wood-Soil Separation #	Provincial Grants: Wood-Soil Separation $	Total Prov. Grants $	City Grants for Chemical Treatment #	City Grants for Chemical Treatment $	Total Grants $
1983	246	69,846	187	145,129	214,975	260	28,457	243,432
1984	*470	149,014	247	247,314	396,328	*484	58,931	455,259
1985	365	122,706	247	299,956	422,662	365	44,860	467,522
1986	*374	181,277	269	280,065	461,342	*377	46,822	508,164
1987	404	216,337	294	325,980	542,317	404	50,446	592,763

* *The significant difference in the number of provincial and city grants in 1984 is accounted for by the applicants who were content with the City grants and did not want to wait until the resumption of provincial grants which remained suspended in most of 1983 and earlier months of 1984. The difference in 1986 is accounted for by two rooming houses and one house treated with nematodes not eligible for provincial grants.*

Table 1.4 provides figures on average costs and average provincial grants for chemical treatment and wood-soil separation work and City grants from 1984 to 1987. The higher averages for chemical treatement for the last two years accounted for mainly by higher liability insurance costs to pest control operators and partly by inflation. The significant increase (26%) in the cost of wood soil separation in 1987 is accounted for by a higher proportion of properties which required more extensive work and by increased labour and material costs.

Table 1.4
Average Cost and Average Termite Control Grant

Year	Average Cost		Average Prov. Grant		Houses Requiring	Average
	Chemical Treatment	Wood-Soil Separation	Chemical Treatment	Wood-Soil Separation	Wood-Soil Separation	Municipal Grant
	$	$	$	$	%	$
1984	531	2,187	317	1,061	*53*	122
1985	562	2,645	336	1,214	*67*	123
1986	813	2,099	485	1,041	*71*	124
1987	898	2,654	535	1,116	*72*	125

Funds received from the Province since 1984

Prior to 1984, provincial grants were approved on the City's recommendation and were distributed directly by the Ministry of the Environment. Under a revised agreement in 1984, the Province delegated the approval and distribution of provincial grants to the City.

Following is an account of the funds received by the City, from the Province, and committed towards chemical treatment and wood-soil separation grants since May 1984.

Provincial Funds Received

May 2, 1984	$ 101,457	
May 3, 1984	265,000	
February 27,1985	298,485	
November 20, 1985	296,897	
August 15, 1986	325,200	
September 26, 1987	300,000	$1,587,039

Provincial Funds Committee

Grants already approved by the Province prior to suspension of the program in 1983	$ 101,457	
Grants approved by the City (on behalf of the Province) since the resumption of the program to the end of 1987	1,745,945	1,847,402
Commitment in excess of funds received		$ 260,363

The amount of $260,363, committed to provincial grants in excess of funds received in 1987, will be recouped from provincial funds to be received in 1988. The decision to exceed commitment over the funds received from the Province was taken to prevent delays in approving applications for grants.

Pesticides cause health and safety concerns

The treatment of termite infested properties in Ontario with organochlorine pesticides (Chlordane, Aldrin and Dieldrin), has proved quite effective and long lasting. However, as stated before, treatment does not necessarily eradicate the deeply buried and almost impossible to detect termite colonies. Furthermore, recent evidence presented on the possible chronic harmful effects of these chemicals, although not incontrovertible, is causing increasing concerns from the point of view of public health and the environment. (New York State Department of the Environment 1986.)

Also, there is concern about the legal liability associated with pesticide applications. Significant increases in the cost of liability insurance for pest control operators in the past two years, has already resulted in higher treatment costs to consumers.

In the United States, the manufacturer voluntarily suspended the production of Chlordane/Heptachlor termiticides in August 1987, and their use is prohibited in several states. Currently they are neither produced nor imported into Canada and the existing stocks are not expected to last for too long.

Alternatives less effective and more expensive

An alternative soil insecticide Dursban (chlorpyrifos) which is available in Ontario, or other compounds such as Permethrin (a synthetic pyrethroid) awaiting registration in Canada, are likely to have limitations in their use. Although there is no evidence so far of chronic harmful effects as with the pesticides in the chlorinated hydrocarbon class, they are not free from poisonous ingredients and they are more expensive. Moreover, in terms of residual potection, they may not be effective for as long as Chlordane, etc. This means the treatment may have to be repeated more frequently in order to maintain the protective barrier, and will be much more costly.

Termite research project aimed at developing better approaches

The danger to property posed by termites, on the one hand, and the potential problems associated with the use of pesticides on the other, point out the need for new approaches. "These new approaches should take into account the potential public health, environmental, legal and financial consequences of pest control methodology, and must be appropriate for use in urban settings. The establishment of the termite research project is an important step in that direction. The goal of the project is to substantially advance the development of safe, effective and environmentally acceptable methods of subterranean termite control through basic and applied research and extension efforts."* The project entitled "Development of an Integrated Control Program for the Eastern Subterranean Termite" began functioning in January 1987 under the direction of Dr. J. Kenneth Grace, at the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto.

* *Dr. J. Kenneth Grace - Deveopment of An Integrated Control Program for the Eastern Subterranean Termite, August 1987, Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto.*

In its first year of operation progress has been achieved in the:

- familiarization with the nature and extent of the termite problem in Ontario through field observations and surveys;
- establishment of proper research facilities and acquisition of equipment and reference materials;
- review of existing knowledge and establishment of useful contacts through addresses to professional and technical groups; and
- development of an operating plan to guide the project.

As part of the project, training courses on the biology, inspection and control of wood destroying organisms were attended in June and December 1987 by building inspectors from Toronto, Etobicoke, Guelph, Mississauga, Markham and North York, Scarborough, Windsor, and the Ontario Ministry of the Environment

The project is estimated to cost $1.5 million, and is proposed to be funded by the City of Toronto, other municipalities affected by termites in southern Ontario, the Government of Ontario, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, and private and public granting agencies. The City has already committed $200,000, at the rate of $50,000 each year in its budget for 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988. The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation has pledged $150,000. The Ontario Ministry of the Environment, which finances the termite control grants, has committed $100,000 for research on the problem.

An advisory committee has been established in 1987 under the chairmanship of Mr. Donald M. Baxter, Executive Director of the Economic Development Division of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, with representatives of appropriate public and private bodies. The committee will both monitor research progress and advise on fundraising.

Although over two dozen municipalities in southern Ontario are affected by termites, so far only nine have contributed towards the project. Total commitments to the project amount to $664,787 of which the University has so far received $307,332 (Table 1.5).

Table 1.5
Commitment and Contribution of Funds for Termite Research Project

	Source	Commitment	Contribution Received
1.	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	$150,000	$ 25,000
2.	Ontario Ministry of the Environment	100,000	
3.	Town of Dresden	247	247
4.	Borough of East York	5,000	5,000
5.	City of Etobicoke	30,000	20,000
6.	City of Guelph	22,965	15,310
7.	City of Hamilton	45,000	25,000
8.	City of North York	56,000	11,200
9.	Township of Pelee	75	75
10.	City of Scarborough	40,000	40,000
11.	City of Toronto	200,000	150,000
12.	George Cedric Metcalfe Charitable foundation	10,000	10,000
13.	Ontario Real Estate Association Foundation	2,500	2,500
14.	Toronto Real Estate Board	3,000	3,000
	Total	**$664,787**	**$307,332**

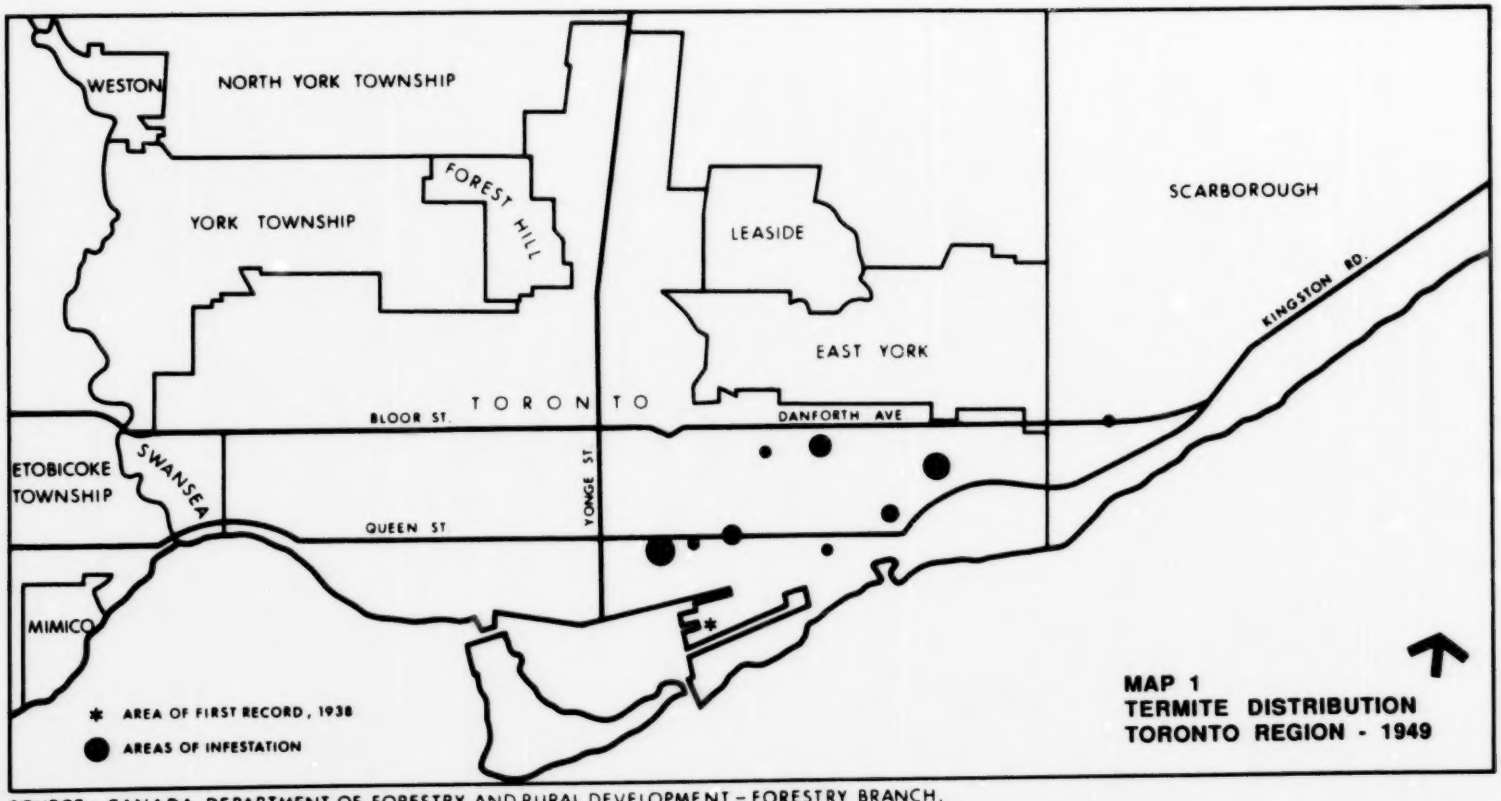
Further commitments and contributions are under consideration by the City of Mississauga and Town of Oakville.

The following professional organizations have already passed resolutions in support of the research project:

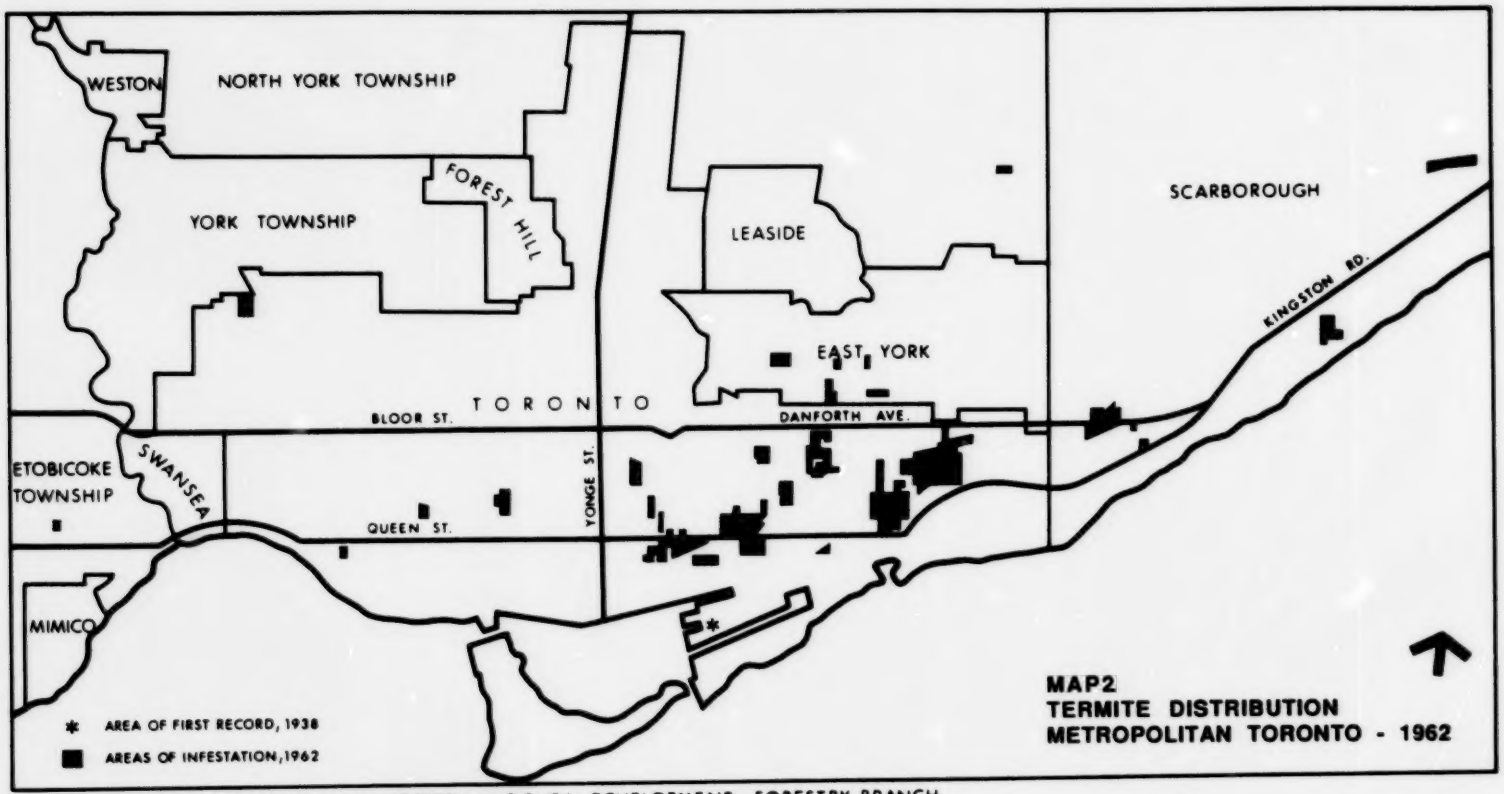
1. Association of Municipalities of Ontario, December 7, 1985,

2. Canadian Association of Housing and Renewal Officials, May 26, 1986, and

3. Ontario Building Officials Associations, October 21, 1986.



SOURCE : CANADA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT – FORESTRY BRANCH, INFORMATION REPORT 1963-1, APRIL 1963, "TERMITES IN ONTARIO WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE TORONTO REGION"



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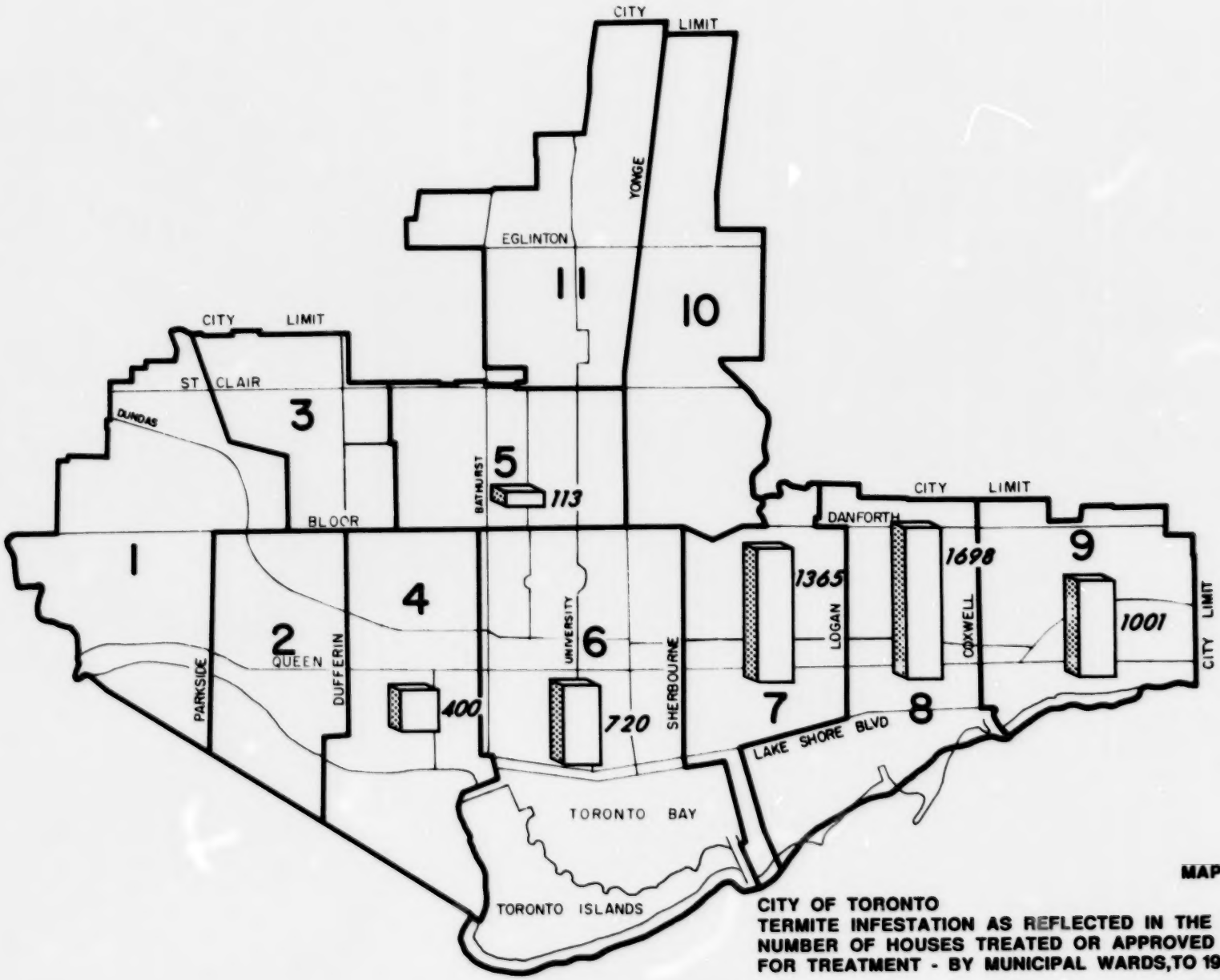
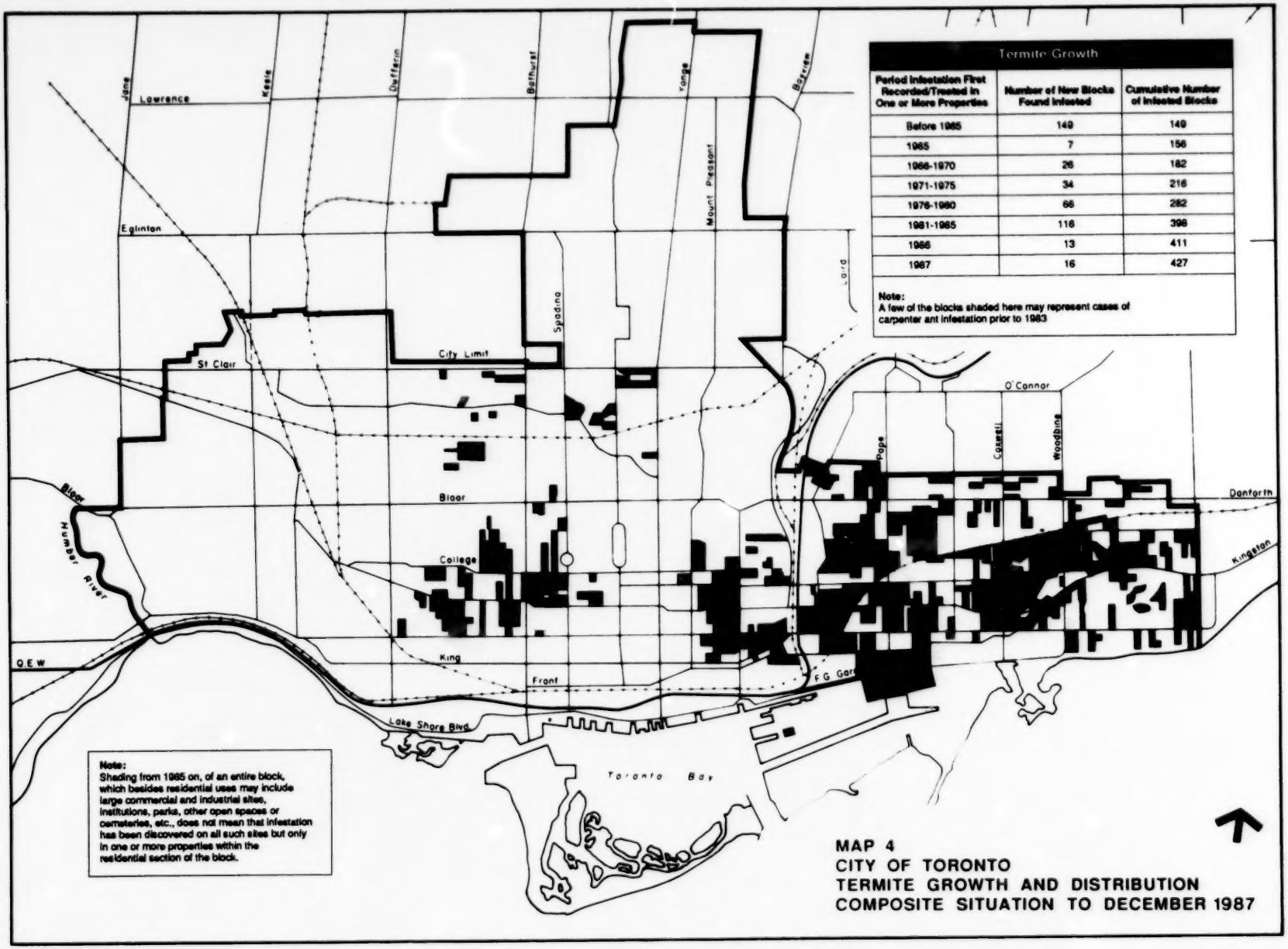
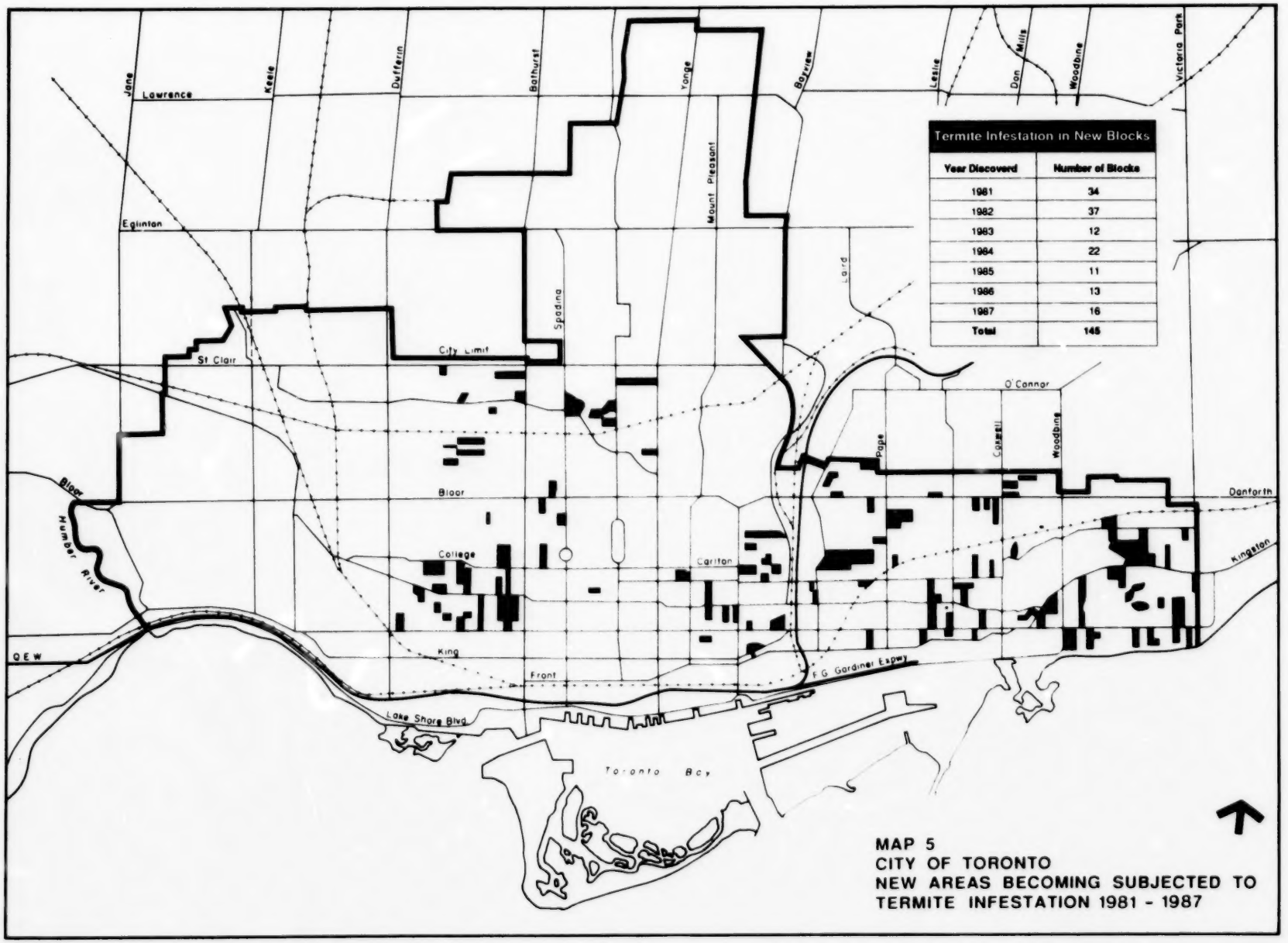


MAP 3

CITY OF TORONTO
TERMITE INFESTATION AS REFLECTED IN THE NUMBER OF HOUSES TREATED OR APPROVED FOR TREATMENT - BY MUNICIPAL WARDS, TO 1987



MAP 4
CITY OF TORONTO
TERMITE GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION
COMPOSITE SITUATION TO DECEMBER 1987


Jane
Lawrence
Keele
Dufferin
Bathurst
Yonge
Bayview
Leslie
Don Mills
Woodbine
Victoria Park
Eglinton
Mount Pleasant
Spadina
Laird
St Clair
City Limit
O'Connor
Pape
Coxwell
Woodbine
Bloor
Danforth
Bloor
Humber River
College
Carlton
Kingston
Q E W
King
Front
F G Gardiner Espwy
Lake Shore Blvd
Toronto Bay
Termite Infestation in New Blocks
Year Discoverd | Number of Blocks
1981 | 34
1982 | 37
1983 | 12
1984 | 22
1985 | 11
1986 | 13
1987 | 16
Total | 145
MAP 5
CITY OF TORONTO
NEW AREAS BECOMING SUBJECTED TO
TERMITE INFESTATION 1981 - 1987

Section 2
Carpenter Ant Control

Carpenter Ant Control

Although the enabling provincial legislation, as well as the City's Termite Control Program apply to all wood-destroying insects, including carpenter ants, provincial grants are available only for treatment of termite infestation. However, the City of Toronto has been providing carpenter ant control grants from its own funds since 1966. Compared with termites, carpenter ants pose a considerably lesser threat and can be treated more easily at a smaller cost. However, chemical treatment for carpenter ants lasts for a relatively shorter period compared with that for termites, and may have to be repeated more frequently.

Carpenter ants not as serious a threat as termites

Compared with the scale of termite infestation, measured in terms of the number of houses and city blocks which have been subjected to infestation, a much smaller number of properties has been affected by carpenter ants (Tables 2.1 and 2.2, Map 6 and Appendices).

The City has been getting carpenter ant control grant applications in small numbers since 1966, but in the last few years the numbers have been increasing because of greater awareness of the problem.Cases of carpenter ant infestation are widely scattered. For example, the average number of applications approved per block, where infestation has been reported since 1966, is only 1.3. In 1983, the first year that accurate statistics on carpenter ants began to be maintained, the north-end Wards, 10 and 11, accounted for a large number of grant applications, but the pattern seems to have changed since 1985 as other wards accounted for the majority of applications (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1
Houses Treated or Approved for Treatment for Carpenter Ants by Period and Ward

Period	Wards 1 - 3		4 - 9		10 - 11		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1966-80	11	*22*	*	*	40	*78*	51	*100*
1981	1	*4*	*	*	24	*96*	25	*100*
1982	3	*8*	*	*	34	*92*	37	*100*
1983	—	—	22	*37*	37	*63*	59	*100*
1984	2	*7*	11	*35*	18	*58*	31	*100*
1985	2	*6*	20	*57*	13	*37*	35	*100*
1986	2	*6*	20	*65*	9	*29*	31	*100*
1987	4	*14*	16	*55*	9	*31*	29	*100*
Total	**25**	***8***	**89**	***30***	**184**	***62***	**298**	

* *No figures were available for Wards 4-9 prior to 1983. Please see notes regarding Appendices 2.1 and 2.2.*

Table 2.2
Cumulative Number of Blocks
Where One or More Properties Recorded
Infested for the First Time by Carpenter Ants
by Selected Year and Ward

Period	Wards 1 - 3		4 - 9		10 - 11		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1980	9	*18*	*	*	40	*82*	49	*100*
1985	17	*9*	43	*22*	134	*69*	194	*100*
1986	19	*9*	58	*27*	138	*64*	215	*100*
1987	23	*10*	71	*30*	146	*60*	240	*100*

* *No figures are available for Wards 4-9 prior to 1983. Please see notes regarding Appendices 2.1 and 2.2.*

Carpenter ant control grants solely funded by the City

Carpenter ant control grants are awarded entirely from the City's own resources. Applicants can get 25% of the cost of chemical treatment to a maximum of $125. In 1987, the City awarded 29 grants amounting to $2,030. The average cost of treatment was $248 and the average grant was $70.

Appendices

Termite Control Statistics

Appendix 1.1

Houses Treated/Approved for Treatment under the Termite Control Program by Period and Ward, 1965-1987

	Central City Wards				East-End Wards				
Period	4	5	6	Total 4-6	7	8	9	Total 7-9	City Total
1965					1	54	12	67	67
%					*1*	*81*	*18*	*100*	*100*
1966-70	1		9	10	60	193	49	302	312
%			*3*	*3*	*19*	*62*	*16*	*97*	*100*
1971-75	16	1	42	59	205	248	118	571	630
%		*2*	*7*	*9*	*33*	*39*	*19*	*91*	*100*
1976-80	80	10	477	567	499	359	239	1,097	1,664
%	*4*	*1*	*29*	*34*	*30*	*22*	*14*	*66*	*100*
1981-85	245	99	143	487	409	509	438	1,356	1,843
%	*13*	*5*	*8*	*26*	*22*	*28*	*24*	*74*	*100*
1986	38	2	31	71	63	169	74	306	377
%	*10*	*1*	*8*	*19*	*16*	*4*	*20*	*81*	*100*
1987	20	1	18	39	128	166	71	365	404
%	*5*		*5*	*10*	*32*	*40*	*17*	*90*	*100*
Total	**400**	**113**	**720**	**1,233**	**1,365**	**1,698**	**1,001**	**4,064**	**5,297**
%	***7***	***2***	***14***	***23***	***26***	***32***	***19***	***77***	***100***

Note:

- *Ward 6 figures up to 1980 include 424 houses treated under Kensington Neighbourhood Improvement program: 1976 - 28; 1977 - 228; and 1978 - 172.*
- *Wards 1, 2, 3, 10 and 11, where all cases have involved carpenter ants, not termites, are not included. Up to 1982, figures for Wards 4-9 might have possibly included a small number of carpenter ant cases which were not possible to separate before 1983 because of the manner in which records were maintained.*
- *Readers interested in statistics for any single year should refer to:*
  - *Termite Monitor 1985, for the period 1965-80, and*
  - *Termite Monitor 1987, for the period 1981-85.*

Appendix 1.2
Distribution of New Blocks Affected by Termite Infestation*
by Period and Ward to the End of 1987

	Central City Wards				East End Wards				
				Total				Total	
Year	**4**	**5**	**6**	**4-6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**7-9**	**Total**
Before 1965	2	9	11	45	38	55	138	149	
1965						7			7
1966-70	1			1	8	13	4	25	26
1971-75	4	1	4	9	10	8	7	25	34
1976-80	3	6	13	22	13	17	14	44	66
1981-85	15	16	9	40	22	20	34	76	116
1986	1	1	1	3	1	5	4	10	13
1987	5		2	7	3	3	3	9	16
Total	**31**	**24**	**38**	**93**	**102**	**111**	**121**	**334**	**427**

* *Where infestation was recorded or treated for the first time in the given period in one or more properties.*

Appendix 1.3
Total Blocks and Blocks Affected by Termites
by Ward, 1987

Ward	Total # of Blocks[1]	Number of Affected Blocks Where Houses Treated[2]	Where No Houses Treated[3]	Total	Affected as % of Total Blocks
4	204	31		31	*15*
5	251	24		24	*10*
6	461	33	5	38	*8*
7	251	86	16	102	*41*
8	251	103	8	111	*44*
9	281	108	13	121	*43*
Total	**1,699**	**385**	**42**	**427**	***25***

[1] *The 1,381 blocks ir Wards 1, 2 3, 10 and 11 are not included as no active termite infestation has been recorded there.*

[2] *One or more houses within the block treated or approved for treatment under the Termite Control Program.*

[3] *Infestation in these blocks was detected prior to 1965 but no houses were treated or approved for treatment yet under the Termite Control Program (Appendix 1.2 and 1.5).*

Appendix 1.4
Total House-form Dwelling Stock[1], Houses Treated/Approved for Treatment and Stock Located within Blocks Affected by Termites by Ward, 1987

Ward	Total House-Form Dwelling Stock[2]	Houses Treated or Approved for Treatment: Number	Houses Treated or Approved for Treatment: As % of Total Stock	As % of Houses In Affected Blocks	Houses Located Within Affected Blocks: Number[3]	Houses Located Within Affected Blocks: As % of Total Stock
4	8,443	400	*5*	*20*	2,029	*24*
5	10,115	113	*1*	*7*	1,703	*17*
6	8,881	720	*8*	*45*	1,586	*18*
4 - 6	**27,439**	**1,233**	***4.5***	***23***	**5,318**	***19***
7	7,091	1,365	*19*	*31*	4343	*61*
8	13,408	1,698	*13*	*24*	6,906	*51*
9	13,292	1,001	*8*	*15*	6,470	*49*
7 - 9	**33,791**	**4,064**	***12***	***23***	**17,719**	***52***
Total	**61,230**	**5,297**	***9***	***23***	**23,037**	***38***

1 *Dwellings in non-apartment type buildings (mainly in the owner-occupied, tenant-occupied and owner/tenant-occupied categories) based on the City of Toronto data from the Standard Assessment system of the Ontario Ministry of Revenue (1986 Survey for taxation in 1987). The difference between the dwelling stock figures appearing here and those in the previous Termite Monitors is explained mainly by updating of the housing stock data to 1986. The updated figures take into account net change in the stock due to demolition, new construction and conversion or deconversion between 1980 and 1986.*

2 *The 54,439 house-form dwellings located in 1,381 blocks in Wards 1, 2, 3, 10 and 11 are not shown as no active termite infestation has been assumed to occur there since the introduction of termite control program in 1965.*

3 *Total number of houses located within the blocks where infestation has been recorded in one or more properties, including 42 blocks found infested (and therefore presumably treated) before 1965 but where no houses yet treated or approved for treatment under the Termite Control Program (Appendix 1.3).*

Appendix 1.5
List of New City of Toronto Blocks Becoming Subjected to Termite Infestation by year and Size of House-form Dwellings Stock, 1987

Introduction

This list shows the City of Toronto blocks subject to termite infestation, by the year in which infestation was first recorded or treated, in one or more properties, in each of those blocks. This list also shows the number of house-form dwellings located in each of the subject blocks.

- The year indicated, represents the year in which infestation was first recorded or treated in one or more properties located within the subject block.

- In column one, newly infested blocks in a given year are listed serially by municipal ward division or municipal ward and their total is indicated in column two.

- In column three, the three numbers denote municipal ward, division and the subject block number respectively, based on a City of Toronto map which shows the boundaries and numbering of each of those areas. For example, 4-2-44 indicates Ward 4, Division 2 and Block 44.

- Columns four and five indicate the size of the subject blocks in terms of existing stock of house-form (non-apartment type) dwellings, (i.e. the sum total of owner-occupied, tenant-occupied and owner/tenant-occupied houses located within the subject block) based on the City of Toronto data from the Standard Assessment System (SAS) of the Ontario Ministry of Revenue. The size of total house-form dwelling stock located within the blocks listed here should not be confused with the number of houses actually treated or approved for treatment annually which appear elsewhere in this report and represent only a fraction of the total stock within those blocks.

- The house-form dwelling stock figures appearing in the last column in respect of all the blocks where infestation was recorded up to the end of 1981, are based on the property assessment survey carried out in 1980 for the purpose of taxation in 1981. The figures for all the blocks recorded as infested from 1982, are for the year immediately preceding the given year. For example, the dwelling stock figures for 1987, are based on the 1986 survey for purpose of taxation in 1987.

This list is the basis of maps showing the spread of termites in the City of Toronto.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No.	Total No. of Blocks	Municipal Ward, Division and Block Number	House-Form Dwelling Stock	Total House-Form Dwelling Stock
Before 1965				
Ward 4				
1		4-2-44	68	
2	2	4-2-65	44	112
Ward 6				
1		6-4-33	—	
2		6-4-52	4	
3		6-4-54	14	
4		6-5-29	25	
5		6-5-47	—	
6		6-5-48	67	
7		6-5-67	73	
8		6-5-68	76	
9	9	6-8-02	—	259
Ward 7				
1		7-1-17	93	
2		7-1-18	86	
3		7-1-19	17	
4		7-1-20	90	
5		7-1-21	56	
6		7-1-26	—	
7		7-1-53 (1)	)	
8		7-1-53 (2)	) 38	
9		7-1-55	38	
10		7-1-56	20	
11		7-1-57	32	
12		7-1-58	1	
13		7-1-59	15	
14		7-1-65	—	
15		7-1-66	—	
16		7-1-67	12	
17		7-1-68	9	
18		7-1-70	9	
19		7-1-72	12	
20		7-1-73	9	537
1		7-2-04	30	
2		7-2-30	57	87
1		7-3-03	—	
2		7-3-04	—	
3		7-3-06 (1)	13	
4		7-3-06 (2)	—	
5		7-3-07	43	
6		7-3-08	66	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No.	Total No. of Blocks	Municipal Ward, Division and Block Number	House-Form Dwelling Stock	Total House-Form Dwelling Stock
7		7-3-09	15	
8		7-3-10	51	
9		7-3-11	33	
10		7-3-12	65	
11		7-3-13	93	
12		7-3-14	14	
13		7-3-15	15	
14		7-3-16	58	
15		7-3-23	38	
16		7-3-24	81	
17		7-3-26	77	662
1		7-5-04	44	
2		7-5-12	59	
3		7-5-15	41	
4		7-5-16	72	
5		7-5-17	80	
6		7-5-18	96	392
	45			**1,678**
Ward 8				
1		8-1-17	—	
2		8-1-18	—	
3		8-1-32	18	
1		8-2-04	—	
2		8-2-18	—	
3		8-2-19	34	
4		8-2-20	59	
1		8-3-15	39	
2		8-3-16	78	
3		8-3-17	64	
4		8-3-18	124	
5		8-3-19	127	
6		8-3-20	77	
7		8-3-21	134	
8		8-3-35	69	
9		8-3-50	63	
10		8-3-53	97	872
1		8-4-08	38	
2		8-4-14	110	
3		8-4-19	59	
4		8-4-31	25	
5		8-4-34	41	
6		8-4-48	73	
7		8-4-49	61	
8		8-4-51	77	484

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No.	Total No. of Blocks	Municipal Ward, Division and Block Number	House-Form Dwelling Stock	Total House-Form Dwelling Stock
1		8-5-01 (1)	267	
2		8-5-01 (2)	65	
3		8-5-02	118	
4		8-5-04	66	
5		8-5-05	52	
6		8-5-06	49	
7		8-5-07	57	
8		8-5-09	36	
9		8-5-10	67	
10		8-5-47	88	
11		8-5-55	11	
12		8-5-56	12	
13		8-5-60	38	926
	38			2,393
Ward 9				
1		9-2-09	65	
2		9-2-10	57	
3		9-2-11	46	
4		9-2-12	29	
5		9-2-13	93	
6		9-2-21	27	
7		9-2-22	71	
8		9-2-23	48	
9		9-2-24	9	445
1		9-3-20	1	
1		9-4-02	49	
2		9-4-04	30	
3		9-4-05	38	
4		9-4-06	41	
5		9-4-07	33	
6		9-4-08	27	
7		9-4-09	134	
8		9-4-10	60	
9		9-4-11	44	
10		9-4-12	31	
11		9-4-13	57	
12		9-4-14	12	
13		9-4-16	113	
14		9-4-18	80	
15		9-4-19	46	
16		9-4-20	80	
17		9-4-21	24	
18		9-4-22	20	
19		9-4-23	30	
20		9-4-24	39	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No.	Total No. of Blocks	Municipal Ward, Division and Block Number	House-Form Dwelling Stock	Total House-Form Dwelling Stock
21		9-4-25	64	
22		9-4-26	37	
23		9-4-51	38	1,127
1		9-5-05	34	
2		9-5-06	48	
3		9-5-07	60	
4		9-5-08	52	
5		9-5-09	44	
6		9-5-10	53	
7		9-5-11 (1)	27	
8		9-5-11 (2)	21	
9		9-5-12	4	8
10		9-5-13	45	
11		9-5-14	39	
12		9-5-15	51	
13		9-5-16	79	
14		9-5-17	55	
15		9-5-18	49	
16		9-5-19	18	
17		9-5-20	28	
18		9-5-21	27	
19		9-5-33	92	
20		9-5-35	81	951
1		9-6-12	59	
2		9-6-29	61	120
	55			**2,767**
	149	**Total All Wards Before 1965**		**7,209**
1965 - New Blocks				
1		8-2-15	156	
2		8-2-22	64	
3		8-3-01	128	
4		8-3-02	71	
5		8-3-22	125	
6		8-4-55	58	
7	7	8-5-57	13	615
1966 - New Blocks				
1		7-2-12	38	
1		8-5-03	75	
1	3	9-4-01	51	164

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No.	Total No. of Blocks	Municipal Ward, Division and Block Number	House-Form Dwelling Stock	Total House-Form Dwelling Stock
1967 - New Blocks				
1		7-2-26	31	
2		7-4-01	5	
1		8-2-16	44	
2		8-2-20	8	
1	5	9-3-36	52	140
1968 - New Blocks				
1		7-2-28	87	
2		7-2-29	91	
3		7-3-25	79	
4		7-4-09	61	
1		8-2-07	199	
2		8-4-09	47	
1	7	9-4-03	85	649
1969 - New Blocks				
1		7-5-49	81	
1		8-1-41	80	
2		8-2-10	102	
3		8-4-53	153	
1	5	9-2-20	137	553
1970 - New Blocks				
1		4-4-05	153	
1		8-3-55	211	
2		8-4-47	13	
3		8-5-25	69	
4		8-5-50	68	
5	6	8-5-58	13	527
1971 - New Blocks				
1		4-2-41	67	
1		6-5-65	30	
2		6-5-70	40	
1		7-3-21	14	
1		8-3-51	60	
2		8-5-26	37	
1	7	9-3-02	44	292
1972 - New Blocks				
1		7-1-15	22	
2		7-2-13	50	
1		8-1-42	50	
2	4	8-3-14	101	223

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No.	Total No. of Blocks	Municipal Ward, Division and Block Number	House-Form Dwelling Stock	Total House-Form Dwelling Stock
1973 - New Blocks				
1		4-2-20	11	
2		4-2-40	35	
1		6-5-46	119	
1		7-3-27	92	
2		7-3-38	92	
3		7-4-10	54	
1		8-3-23	108	
1	8	9-6-45	26	537
1974 - New Blocks				
1		4-2-43	60	
1		5-1-63	88	
1		8-1-31	29	
2		8-3-31	29	
1		9-3-50	31	
2	6	9-6-26	86	323
1975 - New Blocks				
1		6-5-69	75	
1		7-2-05	19	
2		7-2-09	33	
3		7-4-02	39	
4		7-4-08	54	
1		8-4-16	53	
1		9-2-01	68	
2		9-3-37	41	
3	9	9-6-37	42	424
1976 - New Blocks				
1		4-2-17	40	
1		5-4-22	41	
1		6-5-54	33	
1		7-2-08	24	
2		7-4-25	54	
3		7-5-13	37	
1		8-2-14	87	
2		8-3-52	70	
3		8-4-18	69	
1	10	9-5-03	185	640
1977 - New Blocks				
1		6-5-72	38	
2		6-5-49	39	
3		6-7-11	243	
1		8-4-20	112	
2		8-5-43	65	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No.	Total No. of Blocks	Municipal Ward, Division and Block Number	House-Form Dwelling Stock	Total House-Form Dwelling Stock
3		8-5-51	65	
1		9-4-32	127	
2	8	9-4-33	54	743
1978 - New Blocks				
1		6-5-50	91	
2		6-5-51	60	
3		6-5-64	26	
4		6-5-71	14	
5		6-5-73	88	
6		6-5-74	40	
1		7-1-71	20	
2		7-3-28	85	
3		7-4-11	24	
4		7-4-28	51	
1		8-1-43	88	
2		8-2-08	124	
3		8-4-07	28	
1		9-2-18	50	
2		9-3-42	36	
3		9-3-46	48	
4	17	9-5-37	25	898
1979 - New Blocks				
1		4-2-42	93	
1		6-6-36	50	
1		7-2-10	75	
2		7-4-03	43	
3		7-5-51	64	
1		8-2-06	123	
2		8-2-12	32	
3		8-3-57	72	
4		8-5-13	46	
1		9-3-08	71	
2		9-3-19	77	
3		9-5-43	39	
4	13	9-6-10	51	836
1980 - New Blocks				
1		4-4-07	202	
1		5-1-62	82	
2		5-3-12	45	
3		5-3-52	66	
4		5-4-08	197	
5		5-4-09	193	
1		6-5-80	43	
2		6-7-37	21	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No.	Total No. of Blocks	Municipal Ward, Division and Block Number	House-Form Dwelling Stock	Total House-Form Dwelling Stock
1		7-5-07	48	
2		7-5-48	74	
3		7-5-52	38	
1		8-1-33	103	
2		8-4-25	67	
3		8-4-55	96	
4		8-5-08	39	
1		9-6-13	56	
2		9-6-22	51	
3	18	9-6-43	75	1,496
1981 - New Blocks				
1		4-2-14	55	
2		4-2-16	87	
3		4-2-18	23	165
1		5-1-02	17	
2		5-1-61	117	
3		5-2-37	59	
4		5-3-30	11	
5		5-4-25	28	232
1		6-5-44	180	
2		6-5-45	137	
3		6-7-44	36	353
1		7-1-60	30	
2		7-4-20	8	
3		7-4-47	58	
4		7-5-08	169	
5		7-5-39	9	
6		7-5-42	46	
7		7-5-53	38	358
1		8-3-13	77	
2		8-3-25	131	
3		8-3-46	112	
4		8-5-21	92	412
1		9-1-04	186	
2		9-1-06	69	
3		9-1-14	34	
4		9-1-19	33	
5		9-1-21	10	
6		9-1-28	33	
7		9-2-19	54	
8		9-3-18	85	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No.	Total No. of Blocks	Municipal Ward, Division and Block Number	House-Form Dwelling Stock	Total House-Form Dwelling Stock
9		9-3-39	72	
10		9-3-44	30	
11		9-4-17	53	
12		9-6-17	49	708
	34	**Total All Wards**		**2,228**
1982 - New Blocks				
1		4-3-15	128	
2		4-3-29	59	
3		4-4-04	93	280
1		5-1-64	55	
2		5-3-09	131	
3		5-3-20	13	
4		5-3-65	35	
5		5-4-19	44	
6		5-4-21	27	
7		5-4-24	91	
8		5-4-32	25	421
1		6-4-51	7	
2		6-6-33	37	
3		6-7-15	89	133
1		7-2-03	20	
2		7-3-29	47	
3		7-4-15	51	
4		7-4-36	56	
5		7-4-46	57	
6		7-5-06	100	
7		7-5-09	145	476
1		8-1-27	37	
2		8-4-02	22	
3		8-4-17	50	
4		8-4-62	51	
5		8-5-30	62	222
1		9-1-26	36	
2		9-2-04	49	
3		9-2-08	35	
4		9-3-17	84	
5		9-3-22	28	
6		9-3-24	29	
7		9-3-40	13	
8		9-3-54	29	
9		9-5-26	43	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No.	Total No. of Blocks	Municipal Ward, Division and Block Number	House-Form Dwelling Stock	Total House-Form Dwelling Stock
10		9-5-30	26	
11		9-5-31	32	404
	37	**Total All Wards**		**1,936**
1983 - New Blocks				
1		4-2-29	70	
2		4-3-28	86	156
1		5-1-69	70	
2		5-3-47	52	122
1		7-4-19	32	
2		7-4-48	38	70
1		8-3-49	43	
2		8-4-06	92	
3		8-4-24	70	
4		8-5-36	54	259
1		9-6-01	34	1
2		9-6-28	57	
	12	**Total All Wards**		**698**
1984 - New Blocks				
1		4-2-03	79	
2		4-3-13	145	
3		4-2-47	61	285
1		6-6-32	37	
2		6-6-67	9	46
1		7-2-06	29	
2		7-2-14	8	
3		7-4-13	47	
4		7-4-34	38	
5		7-5-34	64	186
1		8-3-29	39	
2		8-3-33	98	
3		8-4-10	43	
4		8-4-22	51	
5		8-4-29	120	351
1		9-1-01	50	
2		9-2-15	59	
3		9-4-48	18	
4		9-4-62	84	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No.	Total No. of Blocks	Municipal Ward, Division and Block Number	House-Form Dwelling Stock	Total House-Form Dwelling Stock
5		9-6-02	58	
6		9-6-18	31	
7		9-6-21	60	360
	22	**Total All Wards**		**1,228**
1985 - New Blocks				
1		4-3-01	133	
2		4-3-23	33	
3		4-4-01	69	
4		4-4-45	58	293
1		5-1-72	63	63
1		6-5-60	41	41
1		7-1-50	11	11
1		8-1-25	47	
2		8-1-30	181	228
1		9-4-27	76	
2		9-6-05	147	223
	11	**Total All Wards**		**859**
1986 - New Blocks				
1		4-2-24		54
1		5-1-65		66
1		6-6-66		22
1		7-4-16		44
1		8-1-40	33	
2		8-4-15	66	
3		8-4-33	23	
4		8-4-63	29	
5		8-4-65	13	164
1		9-3-03	120	
2		9-3-52	55	
3		9-5-27	38	
4		9-6-16	61	274
	13	**Total All Wards**		**624**
1987 - New Blocks				
1		4-2-01	60	
2		4-2-02	120	
3		4-2-39	9	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No.	Total No. of Blocks	Municipal Ward, Division and Block Number	House-Form Dwelling Stock	Total House-Form Dwelling Stock
4		4-3-04	34	
5		4-3-18	77	300
1		6-6-78	29	
2		6-7-38	51	80
1		6-2-11	44	
2		7-3-34	41	
3		7-4-04	32	117
1		8-3-03	32	
2		8-3-06	42	
3		8-5-28	54	128
1		9-2-16	42	
2		9-3-34	90	
3		9-4-56	49	181
	16	**Total All Wards**		**806**

Carpenter Ant Control Statistics

Note re Appendices 2.1, 2.2 and Map 6

1. Since the begining of the City's termite control program in 1965 only carpenter ant and no termite infestation cases seem to have been discovered in Wards 1, 2, 3, 10 and 11. Therefore, statistics for these areas can be assumed to represent cases of carpenter ant infestation exclusively.

2. In Wards 4 to 9, it is important to point out that the actual number of houses and blocks could possibly be somewhat higher than indicated by Appendix 2.1 and 2.2 or the tables. In the areas in question both kinds of infestation occurred, but because of the difficulty of separating carpenter ant cases from those of termites due to the manner in which records were maintained before 1983, it is not possible to fully document carpenter ant cases prior to 1983. However, since the number of such cases would be small, it does not significantly influence the assessment of the carpenter ant problem in the City.

Appendix 2.1
Houses Treated or Approved for Treatment for Carpenter Ants by Ward and Year

	Wards											
Year	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**Total**
1966		2									2	4
1974			1									1
1975										1	2	3
1976										1	1	2
1977										2		2
1978		6								2	3	11
1979		1								7	8	16
1980	1									3	8	12
1981	1									12	12	25
1982	2		1							13	21	37
1983					3	1	4	2	12	15	22	59
1984	1		1		2	1	2		6	9	9	31
1985	1		1		1	1	6	5	7	7	6	35
1986	1	1		1	1		4	1	13	3	6	31
1987	4				7		1	1	7	5	4	29
Total	**11**	**10**	**4**	**1**	**14**	**3**	**17**	**9**	**45**	**80**	**104**	**298**

Note:

The figures for the period before 1983 for Wards 4 to 9 could possibly be somewhat higher than indicated here as explained in the notes regarding appendices.

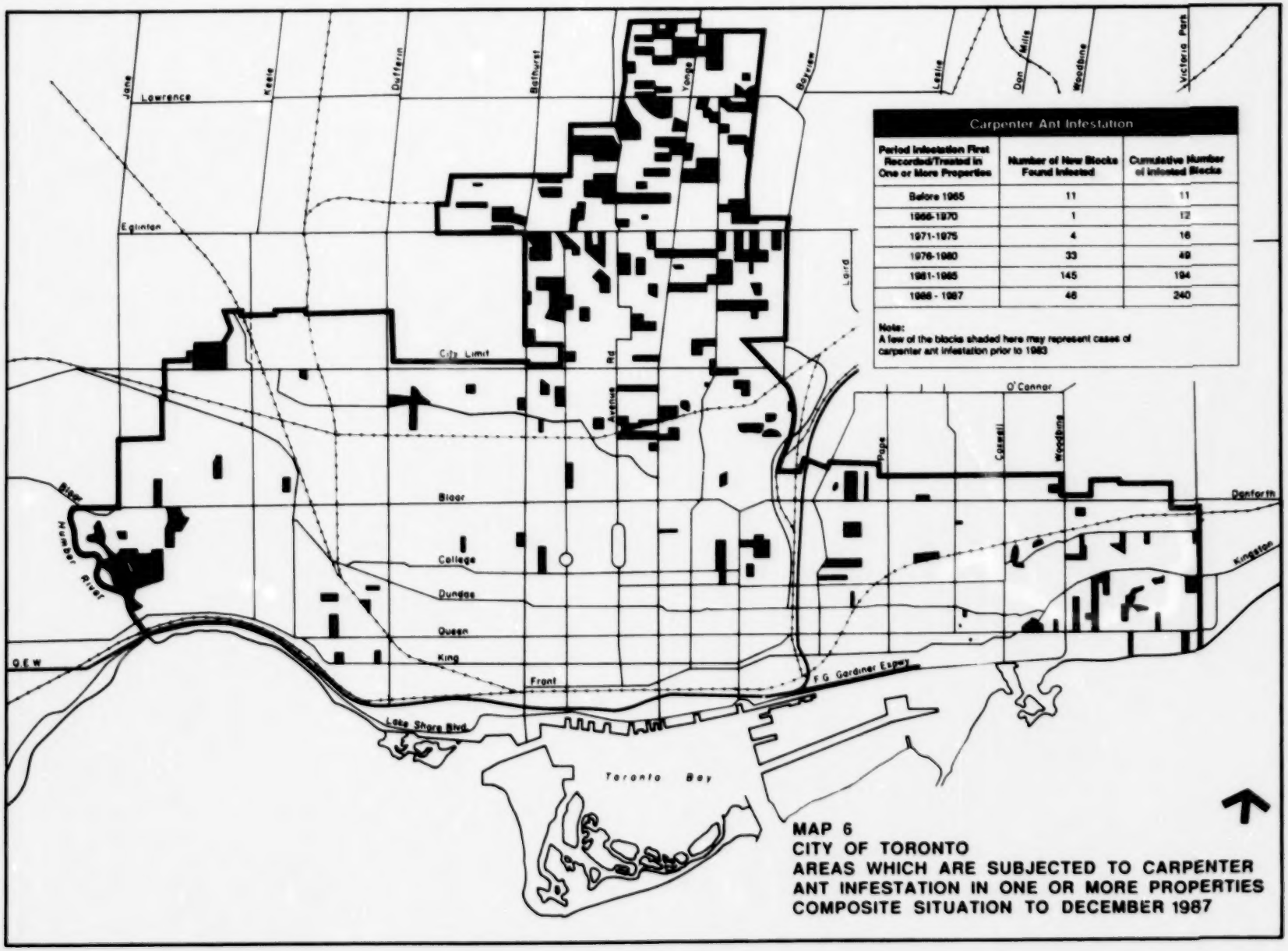
Appendix 2.2
Blocks where Carpenter Ant Infestation First Recorded in One or More Properties by Year and Ward

	Wards											
Year	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**Total**
Before												
1966	2	1								4	4	11
1966-79	1											1
1971-75			1							1	2	4
1976-80	1	3								12	17	33
1981	1									8	10	19
1982	2		1							9	17	29
1983					2	1	4	2	8	10	17	44
1984	1		1		2	1	2		5	7	7	26
1985	1	-	1	-	1	1	4	5	5	5	4	27
Sub-total												
1981-85	**5**		**3**		**5**	**3**	**10**	**7**	**18**	**39**	**55**	**145**
1986	1	1		1	1		3	1	9	1	3	21
1987	4				6		1	1	5	4	4	25
Grand												
Total	**13**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**12**	**3**	**14**	**9**	**32**	**61**	**85**	**240**

Note:

* *As explained in notes re appendices, the block figures for the period before 1983 in Wards 4 to 9 could possibly be somewhat higher than indicated here.*

Readers interested in statistics for a single year from 1966 to 1980, are referred to Appendix 2.2 in Termite Monitors 1985 and 1986.



Carpenter Ant Infestation		
Period Infestation First Recorded/Treated in One or More Properties	Number of New Blocks Found Infested	Cumulative Number of Infested Blocks
Before 1966	11	11
1966-1970	1	12
1971-1975	4	16
1976-1980	33	49
1981-1985	145	194
1986 - 1987	46	240

Note:
A few of the blocks shaded here may represent cases of carpenter ant infestation prior to 1983

MAP 6
CITY OF TORONTO
AREAS WHICH ARE SUBJECTED TO CARPENTER ANT INFESTATION IN ONE OR MORE PROPERTIES
COMPOSITE SITUATION TO DECEMBER 1987